(XXXth YEAR.) THE (No 1521)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1774.

LONDON, *Aug.* 30.

A MORNING paper says, some very disagreeable news was received on Saturday night from our ambassador at the court of France, which has put our ministry in great confusion: an express was sent off immediately to lord North at Dillington, to desire his attendance this day in town, and several other of the great officers of state that were absent.

A gentleman arrived from France, says, that it was strongly reported at Paris, that the English ambassador was going to leave that city and return home, on account of some ill treatment that he has met with at that court several times, when the greatest respect was paid to other foreign ambassadors

August 31. They write from the Hague, that the states general have given orders for all the barrier towns of the republic, both in Holland and Flanders, to be compleatly garrisoned as in war time.

If a war with the continent, which seems most probable, should take place, a correspondent says, we shall soon see the metropolis of this nation fixed in America.

Yesterday Robert Eden, Esq; took leave of his majesty at the levee, and this day set off for his government of Maryland.

It is reported that the ministry are so much embarrassed by the firmness of the Bostonians, that they are much divided in opinion about future measures; some are for making a retreat, and wish to be furnished by the Americans with an honourable pretence; others breathe fire and sword, and are for teaching the Americans loyalty on English gibbets. It is generally believed the Parliament will be called in October to deliberate and determine on these American affairs, and it is whispered, that a certain great personage is strongly inclined to put the management of them into the hands of lord Chatham. Our American territories are too powerful an empire to be governed by unsteady councils; they require a wise head to plan, and a powerful arm to execute. A wise minister should be cautious how he entered into a quarrel; but once entered in, should be firm and resolute in the prosecution. Our ministry sought the quarrel with America, and by their unsteady manner of conducting it, have taught the colonists to despise the head and the arm of administration.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 25.

"It is reported here, that Spain has declared war against Portugal, and has demanded 30,000 men from France, as is stipulated in the family compact; but how far this report is to be credited we do not pretend to say, though all the letters received here by the Spanish mail mention it as a fact. If so, it is for no other end than to draw the pacific court of London into a war, it being impossible that England should remain neuter in a dispute between Spain and Portugal.

"We are informed that our court has agreed to assist the city of Dantzic against the king of Prussia, to enable the Dantzickers to maintain their liberty, and to defeat the projected usurpation of that monarch."

September 1. Yesterday morning early an express was received at St. James's, from Paris, which was thought to be of such importance that it was sent off immediately to Kew.

A subscription is about to be opened for the relief of the Bostonians. The lord mayor, Mr. George Healey, and several other principal merchants and gentlemen, have intimated their intentions to become liberal subscribers. If there is a spark of public virtue amongst the people, these examples will be followed with the zealous ardor of men who prize liberty too well themselves to suffer their American brethren to be deprived of so invaluable a birthright.

On Monday a grant passed the great seal to a noble person of a pension of 4000l. per annum during his life, payable quarterly at the Exchequer, the same to commence from the 25th day of March last.

It is reported a certain nobleman, who has been lately much courted to take a share in the administration of government, has refused to enter into any negotiation till the Boston port-bill is repealed.

Dublin, August 26. We hear, from very good authority, that a pension is granted, on this establishment, of 2000l. per ann. to the queen of Denmark.

BOSTON, *October* 17.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, the provincial congress met at *Concord*, when the hon. John Hancock, Esq; was chosen president, and Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; secretary.

Friday last the following message was presented to his excellency the governor, viz.

In provincial congress, Thursday, October 13, 1774.

Ordered, That Col. Lee, Hon. Col. Ward, Col Orne, Capt. Gardner, Henry Gardner, Esq; Mr. Devens, Mr. Gorham, Capt. Browne, Col. Pomeroy, Hon. Col. Prescott, Col. Thayer, Mr. Williams, Capt. Heath, Capt. Upham, Mr. Barns, Capt. Doolittle, Mr. Lothrop, Major Thompson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pickering, and Capt. Thompson, be a committee to wait on his excellency with the following message.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

May it please your excellency,

The delegates from the several towns in the province of the Massachusetts-bay, having convened in general congress, beg leave to address your excellency: The distressed and miserable state of the province, occasioned by the intolerable grievances and oppressions to which this people are subjected, and the danger and destruction to which they are exposed, of which your excellency must be sensible, and the want of a general assembly have rendered it indispensibly necessary to collect the wisdom of the province by their delegates, in this congress, to concert some adequate remedy for preventing impending ruin, and providing for the public safety.

It is with the utmost concern we see your hostile preparations which have spread such an alarm throughout this province and the whole continent, as threatens to involve us in all the confusion and horrors of a civil war; and while we contemplate an event so deeply to be regretted by every good man, it must occasion the surprise and astonishment of all mankind, that such measures are pursued against a people whose love of order, attachment to Britain, and loyalty to their Prince, have ever been exemplary.

Your excellency must be sensible that the sole end of government is the protection and security of the people; whenever, therefore, that power, which was originally instituted to effect these important and valuable purposes, is employed to harrass, distress, or insslave the people, in this case it becomes a curse rather than a blessing. The most painful apprehensions are excited in our minds by the measures now pursuing, the vigorous execution of the port-bill, with improved severity, must eventually reduce the capital and its numerous dependencies to a state of poverty and ruin. The acts for altering the charter and the administration of justice in the colony, are manifestly designed to abridge this people of their rights, and to licence murders; and, if carried into execution, will reduce them to a state of slavery: The number of troops in the capital increasing by daily accessions drawn from the whole continent, together with the formidable and hostile preparations which you are now making on Boston Neck, in our opinion greatly endanger the lives, liberties and properties, not only of our brethren in the town of Boston, but of this province in general. Permit us to ask your excellency, Whether an inattentive and unconcerned acquiescence to such alarming, such menacing measures, would not evidence a state of insanity; or whether the delaying to take every possible precaution for the security of the province would not be the most criminal neglect in a people heretofore rigidly and justly tenacious of their constitutional rights.

Penetrated with the most poignant concern, and ardently solicitous to preserve union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, so indispensibly necessary to the well-being of both, we intreat your excellency to remove that brand of contention, the fortress at the entrance of Boston: We are much concerned that you should have been induced to construct it, and thereby causelessly excite such a spirit of resentment and indignation as now generally prevails. We assure you, sir, that the good people of this colony never have had the least intention to do any injury to his majesty's troops; but, on the contrary, most earnestly desire that every obstacle to treating them as fellow-subjects may be immediately removed; and are constrained to tell your excellency, that the minds of the people will never be relieved till those hostile works are demolished: And we request you, as you regard his majesty's honour and interest, the dignity and happiness of the empire, and the peace and welfare of this province, that you immediately desist from the fortress now constructing at the south entrance into the town of Boston, and restore the pass to its natural state.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

To Col. Lee, Hon. Col. Ward, Col. Orne, Capt. Gardner, Henry Gardner, Esq; Mr. Devens, Mr. Gorham, Capt. Browne, Col. Pomeroy, Hon. Col. Prescott, Col. Thayer, Mr. Williams, Capt. Heath, Capt. Upham, Mr. Barns, Capt. Doolittle, Mr. Lothrop, Major Thompson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pickering, and Capt. Thompson, said to be ordered in provincial congress, Thursday October 13, 1774, a committee to wait on his excellency with a message.

GENTLEMEN,

THE previous menaces daily thrown out, and the unusual warlike preparations throughout the country, made it an act of duty in me to pursue the measures I have taken in constructing what you call a fortress, which, unless annoyed, will annoy nobody.—It is surely highly exasperating, as well as ungenerous, even to hint that the lives, liberties, or properties of any persons, except avowed enemies, are in danger from Britons; Britain can never harbour the black design of wantonly destroying or inslaving any people on earth; and, notwithstanding the enmity shewn the king's troops, by withholding from them almost every necessary for their preservation, they have not as yet discovered the resentment which might justly be expected to arise from such hostile treatment

No person can be more solicitous than myself to preserve union and harmony between Great Britain and her colonies, and I ardently wish to contribute to the completion of a work so salutary to both countries: but an open and avowed disobedience to all her authority is only bidding defiance to the mother country, and gives little hopes of bringing a spirited nation to that favourable disposition which a more decent and dutiful conduct might effect.

While you complain of acts of parliament that make alterations in your charter, and put you, in some degree, on the same footing with many other provinces, you will not forget that, by your present assembling, you are yourselves subverting that charter, and now acting in direct violation of your own constitution. It is my duty, therefore, however irregular your application is, to warn you of the rock you are upon, and to require you to desist from such illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.

THOMAS GAGE.

Province-house, October 17, 1774.

In provincial congress at *Concord*, October 14, 1774.

RESOLVED, That the several constables and collectors of taxes throughout the province, who have or shall have any monies in their hands, collected on province assessments, be advised not to pay the same, or any part thereof, to the Hon. Harrison Gray, Esq; but that such constables and collectors, as also such constables and collectors as have or shall have any county monies in their hands, take and observe such orders and directions touching the same, as shall be given them by the several towns and districts by whom they were chosen. And that the sheriffs and deputy sheriffs of the several counties in the province, who have in their hands any province monies, be also advised not to pay the same to the said Harrison Gray, Esq; but that they retain the same in their hands respectively, until the further advice of a provincial congress or order from a constitutional assembly of the province. And that the present assessors of the several towns and districts in the province be advised to proceed to make assessments of the tax granted by the great and general court of the province at their last May session, and that such assessments be duly paid by the persons assessed, to such person or persons as shall be ordered by the said towns and districts respectively. And the congress strongly recommend the payment of the tax accordingly.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

Friday last the following address from the county of Worcester was presented to his excellency the governor, viz.

To his excellency Thomas Gage, Esq; governor of his majesty's province of Massachusetts-bay, and commander in chief of the king's forces in North America.

May it please your excellency,

THE people of the county of Worcester, being earnestly solicitous for the peace and welfare of the province in general, cannot view the measures now pursuing by your excellency but with increasing jealousy, as they apprehend there has not, nor does at present exist, any just occasion for the formidable hostile preparations making on the neck leading to our distressed capital.

It is a matter of such notoriety that your excellency must be sensible there was not the least opposition made to obstruct the introduction of the king's troops at their first landing, nor have the people since that time discovered any intention to disturb them, till your excellency was pleased to order the seizure of the powder in the arsenal at Chalestown, in a private manner, which occasioned the report that a skirmish had happened between a party of the king's troops and the people at Cambridge, in which several of the latter fell; this caused the people to arm and march from divers parts of the country; but no sooner was that report proved false than they returned peaceably to their respective homes.

The inhabitants of the province in general, and town of Boston, have never given cause for those cruel and arbitrary acts, for blockading their harbour and subverting the charter, by altering the civil government of the province, which, however, this people are determined, by the divine favour, never to submit to but with their lives, notwithstanding they are aggrieved at the king's displeasure against them, through the instigation of artful and designing men.

This county finds it difficult to comprehend the motives for the present hostile parade, unless it be in consequence of some preconcerted plan to subject the already greatly distressed town of Boston to mean compliances or military contributions. They are equally at a loss to account for your excellency's conduct towards the county of Suffolk, as in your answer to their address, remonstrating against fortifying the only avenue to the town, which by that means may in some future time be improved to cut off the communication between town and country, and thereby reduce the miserable inhabitants to the greatest straits. Your excellency is pleased in answer to observe, that you had not made it easier to effect this than what nature has made it; if so, the country cannot conceive why this expence and damage of the town to no purpose: Your excellency is likewise pleased to take notice of the general good behaviour of the soldiers, but at the same time pass over that part complaining of the detention of private property, and proceed to answer by way of query, to which you would not permit a reply. This county are constrained to observe, they apprehend the people justifiable in providing for their own defence, while they understood there was no passing the neck without examination, the cannon at the north battery spiked up, and many places searched, where arms and ammunition were suspected to be; and, if found, seized; yet, as the people have never acted offensively, nor discovered any disposition so to do, till as above related, the county apprehend this can never justify the seizure of private property.

It is with great anxiety this county observes the wanton exercise of power in the officers of the customs at Salem, and on board the king's ships, respecting the ar-

ticle of fuel, deſtined for the uſe of the inhabitants of Boſton, who are obliged to have it with the additional charge of landing and re-landing at Salem before it can proceed; when your exce lency muſt be ſenſible the act, which is the profeſſed rule of conduct, expreſſly excepts fuel and victuals which may be brought to Boſton, by taking on board one or more officers at Salem (who at the aforeſaid charge) while that deſtined for the troops proceeds direct, free from the ſame. There are many other things which bear extremely hard on the inhabitants, while they are prohibited from tranſporting the ſmalleſt articles from one part of the town to another, water borne, without danger of a ſeizure, or to get hay, cattle, &c. from any of the iſlands, notwithſtanding there is no other way of tranſportation.

Your excellency, we apprehend, muſt have been greatly miſinformed of the character of this people, to ſuppoſe ſuch ſeverities tend either to a ſubmiſſion to the acts, or reconciliation with the troops; and the county are ſorry to find the execution of the acts attempted with an higher hand than was intended, unleſs the acts themſelves ſhould be thought too lenient.

Bringing into the town a number of cannon from Caſtle-William, ſending for a further reinforcement of troops, with other concurring circumſtances, ſtrongly indicating ſome dangerous deſign, has juſtly excited in the minds of the people apprehenſions of the moſt alarming nature, and the authors muſt be held accountable for all the blood and carnage made in conſequence thereof. Therefore this county, in duty to God, their country, themſelves and poſterity, do remonſtrate to, and earneſtly deſire your excellency, as you regard the ſervice of the king, and the peace and welfare of the province, to deſiſt from any further hoſtile preparations, and give the people aſſurances thereof, by levelling the intrenchments and diſmantling the fortifications, which will have a tendency to ſatisfy their doubts, and reſtore that confidence ſo eſſential to their quiet and his majeſty's ſervice

By order of the convention of committees for the county of Worceſter.

His EXCELLENCY's anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE repeatedly given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that I intended nothing hoſtile againſt the town or country, and therefore deſire you to eaſe the minds of the people againſt any reports that may have been induſtriouſly ſpread amongſt them to the contrary; my wiſh is to preſerve peace and tranquillity.

With reſpect to the execution of the port bill, it is a matter belonging to other departments; and if any thing is done not warranted by ſaid act, the law is open for redreſs.

THOMAS GAGE.

Capt. Brown is arrived at Salem with a generous donation from our worthy ſympathiſing brethren of the county of Monmouth, in New-Jerſey, conſiſting of 1200 buſhels of rye, and 50 barrels of rye flour.

NEW-YORK, *October* 27.

On the 9th of October the 10th and 52d regiments ſailed from Quebec for Boſton.

Mr Thomas Charles Williams, who arrived here yeſterday in the ſhip Samſon, Capt. Coupar, from London, is extremely uneaſy at a report being ſpread, that he ſhipped the tea lately deſtroyed at Annapolis in Maryland, as mentioned in this day's paper. He aſſures the public the ſaid report is groundleſs, and intreats they will ſuſpend their opinion upon that matter a few days, when he hopes to give them the fulleſt proofs of his innocence.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 13.

Extract of a letter from colonel William Preſton, dated Fincaſtle, September 28.

"That part of the army, under the command of colonel Lewis, which is to meet Lord Dunmore at the mouth of the great Kanhawah, or New River, aſſembled at the Great Levels of Green Brier, to the amount of about 1500 rank and file. Colonel Charles Lewis marched with 600 men, on the 6th inſtant, for the mouth of Elk, a branch of New River, which empties ſome diſtance below the falls, there to build a ſmall fort, and prepare canoes. Colonel Andrew Lewis marched with another large party, the 11th inſtant, for the ſame place; and colonel Chriſtian was to march yeſterday with the remainder, being about 400, and the laſt ſupply of proviſions. This body of militia, being moſtly armed with rifle guns, and a great part of them woodſmen, are looked upon to be at leaſt equal to any troops, for the number, that have been raiſed in America. It is earneſtly hoped they will, in conjunction with the other party, be able to chaſtiſe the Ohio Indians for the many murders and robberies they have committed on our frontiers for many years paſt.

"On the 8th inſtant, one John Henry was dangerouſly wounded, and his wife and three children taken priſoners, on the head of Clinch river. The man at that time made his eſcape, but is ſince dead of his wounds. The ſame day a man was taken priſoner by another party of the enemy, on the north fork of Holſton. On the 13th, a ſoldier was fired upon by three Indians, on Clinch river; but, as he received no hurt, he returned the fire, and it is believed killed an Indian, as much blood was found where he fell, and one of the pings which burſt out of his wound was alſo found. The ſoldier was ſupported by ſome men who were near, and gave the two Indians a chaſe; who, it is ſuppoſed, threw the wounded one into a deep pit that was near. Theſe parties of the enemy were purſued ſeveral days, by capt. Daniel Smith, who could not overtake them, they having ſtolen horſes to carry them off.

"On the 23d, two negroes were taken priſoners at Blackmore's fort, on Clinch river, and a great many horſes and cattle ſhot down. On the 24th, a family was killed and taken at Reedy creek, a branch of Holſton, near the Cherokee line; and on Sunday morning, the 25th, hallooing, and the report of many guns, were heard at ſeveral houſes, but the damage done was not known when the expreſs came away. Theſe laſt murders are believed to be perpetrated by the Cherokees, as two men lately returned from that country and made oath that two parties had left the towns, either to join the Shawaneſe, or fall upon ſome of our ſettlements; and that the Cherokees, in general, appeared in a very bad temper, which greatly alarmed the traders.

"It is impoſſible to conceive the conſternation into which this laſt ſtroke has put the inhabitants on Holſton and Clinch rivers, and the rather, as many of their choice men are on the expedition, and they have no ammunition. Two of theſe people were at my houſe this day, and, after travelling above a hundred miles, offered ten ſhillings a pound for powder; but there is none to be had for any money. Indeed it is very alarming; for, ſhould the Cherokees engage in a war at this time, it would ruin us, as ſo many men are out, and ammunition ſo ſcarce. Add to this the ſtrength of thoſe people, and their towns being ſo near our ſettlements on Holſton."

Oct. 14. This day an expreſs arrived from his excellency the governor, who has ſent copies of ſeveral ſpeeches that paſſed between him and the chiefs of the ſix nations and Delawares; wherein they greatly diſapprove of the murders and outrages committed by the Shawaneſe, and promiſe to uſe their beſt endeavours to bring them to a treaty with his excellency, when it is hoped a permanent peace will be eſtabliſhed, and an end put to an Indian war, ſo ruinous to the frontier inhabitants, as well as expenſive to the country.

We alſo learn, from the beſt authority, that his excellency intends to return to this city in time to meet the GENERAL ASSEMBLY on the 3d day of next month, to which time they are prorogued by his excellency's laſt proclamation.

ANNAPOLIS, *November* 3.

THE DEPUTIES OF THIS PROVINCE REQUEST THE COMMITTEES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, TO MEET AT THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, ON MONDAY THE 21ſt. INSTANT.

The following aſſociation was entered into by the congreſs held at Philadelphia, which we here inſert for the information of our readers.

WE, his majeſty's moſt loyal ſubjects, the delegates of the ſeveral colonies of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the Three Lower Counties of Newcaſtle Kent and Suſſex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, deputed to repreſent them in a continental congreſs, held in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of September, 1774, avowing our allegiance to his majeſty, our affection and regard for our fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain and elſewhere, affected with the deepeſt anxiety and moſt alarming apprehenſions at thoſe grievances and diſtreſſes with which his majeſty's American ſubjects are oppreſſed, and having taken under our moſt ſerious deliberation the ſtate of the whole continent, find that the preſent unhappy ſituation of our affairs is occaſioned by a ruinous ſyſtem of colony adminiſtration adopted by the Britiſh miniſtry about the year 1763, evidently calculated for inſlaving theſe colonies, and, with them, the Britiſh empire. In proſecution of which ſyſtem, various acts of parliament have been paſſed for raiſing a revenue in America, for depriving the American ſubjects, in many inſtances, of the conſtitutional trial by jury, expoſing their lives to danger, by directing a new and illegal trial beyond the ſeas, for crimes alleged to have been committed in America; and, in proſecution of the ſame ſyſtem, ſeveral late cruel and oppreſſive acts have been paſſed reſpecting the town of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts bay, and alſo an act for extending the province of Quebec, ſo as to border on the weſtern frontiers of theſe colonies, eſtabliſhing an arbitrary government therein, and diſcouraging the ſettlement of Britiſh ſubjects in that wide extended country; thus by the influence of civil principles and ancient prejudices to diſpoſe the inhabitants to act with hoſtility againſt the free proteſtant colonies, whenever a wicked miniſtry ſhall chuſe ſo to direct them.

To obtain redreſs of theſe grievances, which threaten deſtruction to the lives, liberty, and property of his majeſty's ſubjects in North-America, we are of opinion, that a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non exportation agreement, faithfully adhered to, will prove the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and peaceable meaſure: and therefore we do, for ourſelves and the inhabitants of the ſeveral colonies whom we repreſent, firmly agree and aſſociate under the ſacred ties of virtue, honour, and love of our country, as follows.

Firſt. That from and after the firſt day of December next, we will not import into Britiſh America, from Great-Britain or Ireland, any goods, wares, or merchandiſe whatſoever, or from any other place any ſuch goods, wares, or merchandiſe, as ſhall have been exported from Great-Britain or Ireland; nor will we, after that day, import any Eaſt-India tea from any part of the world; nor any molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee or piemento, from the Britiſh plantations, or from Dominica; nor wines from Madeira, or the Weſtern-iſlands; nor foreign indigo.

Second. That we will neither import, nor purchaſe any ſlave imported after the firſt day of December next; after which time we will wholly diſcontinue the ſlave trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourſelves, nor will we hire our veſſels, nor ſell our commodities or manufactures to thoſe who are concerned in it.

Third. As a non-conſumption agreement, ſtrictly adhered to, will be an effectual ſecurity for the obſervation of the non-importation, we, as above, ſolemnly agree and aſſociate, that, from this day, we will not purchaſe or uſe any tea imported on account of the Eaſt-India company, or any on which a duty hath been or ſhall be paid; and from and after the firſt day of March next, we will not purchaſe or uſe any Eaſt-India tea whatever; nor will we, nor ſhall any perſon for or under us, purchaſe or uſe any of thoſe goods, wares or merchandiſe, we have agreed not to import, which we ſhall know, or have cauſe to ſuſpect, were imported after the firſt day of December, except ſuch as come under the rules and directions of the tenth article hereafter mentioned.

Fourth. The earneſt deſire we have not to injure our fellow ſubjects in Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Weſt-Indies, induces us to ſuſpend a non-exportation until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the ſaid acts, and parts of acts of the Britiſh parliament herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandiſe or commodity whatſoever to Great-Britain, Ireland or the Weſt-Indies, except rice to Europe.

Fifth. Such as are merchants, and uſe the Britiſh and Iriſh trade, will give orders, as ſoon as poſſible, to their factors, agents and correſpondents, in Great-Britain and Ireland, not to ſhip any goods to them, on any pretence whatſoever, as they cannot be received in America; and if any merchant reſiding in Great-Britain or Ireland, ſhall directly or indirectly ſhip any goods, wares or merchandiſe, for America, in order to break the ſaid non-importation agreement, or in any manner contravene the ſame, on ſuch unworthy conduct being well atteſted, it ought to be made public; and on the firſt being ſo done, we will not from thence forth have any commercial connexion with ſuch merchant.

Sixth. That ſuch as are owners of veſſels will give poſitive orders to their captains, or maſters, not to receive on board their veſſels any goods prohibited by the ſaid non-importation agreement, on pain of immediate diſmiſſion from their ſervice.

Seventh. We will uſe our utmoſt endeavours to improve the breed of ſheep and increaſe their number to the greateſt extent, and to that end we will kill them as ſparingly as may be, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable kind; nor will we export any to the Weſt-Indies or elſewhere; and thoſe of us who are or may become overſtocked with, or can conveniently ſpare any ſheep, will diſpoſe of them to our neighbours, eſpecially to the poorer ſort, on moderate terms.

Eighth. That we will, in our ſeveral ſtations, encourage frugality, economy, and induſtry, and promote agriculture, arts, and the manufactures of this country, eſpecially that of wool; and will diſcountenance and diſcourage every ſpecies of extravagance and diſſipation, eſpecially all horſe racing, and all kinds of gaming, cock-fighting, exhibitions of ſhews, plays, and other expenſive diverſions and entertainments. And on the death of any relation or friend, none of us, or any of our families, will go into any further mourning dreſs than a black crape or ribbon on the arm or hat for gentlemen, and a black ribbon and necklace for ladies, and we will diſcontinue the giving of gloves and ſcarfs at funerals.

Ninth. That ſuch as are venders of goods or merchandiſe will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by this aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt.—And if any vender of goods or merchandiſe ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time thereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Tenth. In caſe any merchant, trader, or other perſons, ſhall import any goods or merchandiſe after the firſt day of December, and before the firſt day of February next, the ſame ought forthwith, at the election of the owner, to be either reſhipped or delivered up to the committee of the county or town wherein they ſhall be imported, to be ſtored at the riſque of the importer, until the non-importation agreement ſhall ceaſe, or be ſold under the direction of the committee aforeſaid; and in the laſt-mentioned caſe, the owner or owners of ſuch goods ſhall be reimburſed (out of the ſales) the firſt coſt and charges, the profit, if any, to be applied towards relieving and employing ſuch poor inhabitants of the town of Boſton, as are immediate ſufferers by the Boſton port bill; and a particular account of all goods returned, ſtored, or ſold, to be inſerted in the public papers; and if any goods or merchandiſes ſhall be imported after the ſaid firſt day of February, the ſame ought forthwith to be ſent back again, without breaking any of the packages thereof.

Eleventh. That a committee be choſen in every county, city, and town, by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in the legiſlature, whoſe buſineſs it ſhall be attentively to obſerve the conduct of all perſons touching this aſſociation; and when it ſhall be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of a majority of any ſuch committee, that any perſon within the limits of their appointment has violated this aſſociation, that ſuch majority do forthwith cauſe the truth of the caſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, to the end that all ſuch foes to the rights of Britiſh America may be publicly known, and univerſally contemned as the enemies of American liberty; and thenceforth we will reſpectively break off all dealings with him or her.

Twelfth. That the committee of correſpondence in the reſpective colonies do frequently inſpect the entries of their cuſtom-houſes, and inform each other from time to time of the true ſtate thereof, and of every other material circumſtance that may occur relative to this aſſociation.

Thirteenth. That all manufactures of this country be ſold at reaſonable prices, ſo that no undue advantage be taken of a future ſcarcity of goods.

Fourteenth. And we do further agree and reſolve, that we will have no trade, commerce, dealings or intercourſe whatſoever, with any colony or province in North America, which ſhall not accede to, or which ſhall hereafter violate this aſſociation, but will hold them as unworthy of the rights of freemen, and as inimical to the liberties of their country.

And we do ſolemnly bind ourſelves and our conſtituents, under the ties aforeſaid, to adhere to this aſſociation until ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of parliament paſſed ſince the cloſe of the laſt war, as impoſe or continue duties on tea, wine, molaſſes, ſyrups, paneles, coffee, ſugar, piemento, indigo, foreign paper, glaſs, and painters colours, imported into America, and extend the powers of admiralty courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American ſubject of trial by jury, authoriſe the judge's certificate to indemnify the proſecutor from damages that he might otherwiſe be liable to from a trial by his peers, require oppreſſive ſecurity from a claimant of ſhips or goods ſeized, before he ſhall be allowed to defend his property, are repealed.—And until that part of the act of the 14 G. 3. chap. entitled, "An act for the better ſecuring his majeſty's dock-yards, magazines, ſhips, ammunition, and ſtores," by which, any perſons charged with committing any of the offences therein deſcribed, in America, may be tried in any ſhire or county within the realm is repealed. And until the four acts paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, viz. that for ſtopping the port and blocking up the harbour of Boſton——That for altering the charter and government of the Maſſachuſetts-bay——And that which is entitled, "An act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice, &c."——And that "for extending the limits of Quebec, &c." are repealed. And we ſhall

nd it to the provincial convention, and to the committees in the respective colonies, to establish such further regulations as they may think proper, for carrying o execution this association.

he foregoing association being determined upon by CONGRESS, was ordered to be subscribed by the several members thereof; and thereupon we have hereto set our respective names accordingly.

In Congress, Philadelphia, October 20, 1774.

igned PEYTON RANDOLPH, *President.*

New Hampshire.—John Sullivan, Nathaniel Folsom.
Massachusetts-bay.—Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, n Adams, Robert Treat Paine.
Rhode-Island.—Stephen Hopkins, Samuel Ward.
Connecticut.—Eliphalet Dyer, Roger Sherman, Silas ane.
New-York.—Isaac Low, John Alsop, John Jay, James ane, William Floyd, Henry Wisner, S. Boerum.
New-Jersey.—James Kinsey, William Livingston, hen Crane, Richard Smith.
Pennsylvania.—Joseph Galloway, John Dickenson, harles Humphreys, Thomas Mifflin, Edward Biddle; n Morton, George Ross.
New-Castle, &c.—Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, orge Read.
Maryland.—Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, illiam Paca, Samuel Chase.
Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, George Washington, Henry, jun. Richard Bland, Benjamin Harrison, mund Pendleton.
North-Carolina.—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, Caswell.
South-Carolina.—Henry Middleton, Thomas Lynch, ristopher Gadsden, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge.

TO THE PRINTERS.

the request of Mr. Hall and Mr. Matthias Hammond, two of the committee for Anne-Arundel county, I beg you to insert the following.

N the last week's gazette, Messrs. Joseph and James Williams have been pleased to assert, that "about o'clock the committee met, and sent for us to lay papers before them for their inspection, which we cordingly did; and on their examining the same, ey acknowledged our conduct to be satisfactory in ery particular, except in importing so large a quany, which was all the objections they made."

I attended that meeting as clerk to the committee, d think I heard, and was pretty observant of what ssed. I do not remember of any such acknowledgent being made by the committee; nor was any question propounded for that purpose, in my hearing, to y knowledge, or belief; nor can I think the committee gave any such opinion as is there stated.

JOHN DUCKETT, Clk. Com.

P. S. The calling together the whole of the committee that attended on the 19th of October last, would ave been inconvenient to the gentlemen who reside out town. Those who live in town, think the long narative given by Messrs. Joseph and James Williams, deerves no further, or other answer *at present*, than is ontained in the clerk's certificate.

It having been represented that I had said I believed hat Capt. Jackson had sworn falsely, or that I did not elieve what he had sworn relatively to the tea to be rue—which must have arisen from a misapprehension, or I declare I never had any idea of his having done o—nor was I at all acquainted with the circumstances f shipping the tea but from mere report—and as it is ut justice to prevent Capt. Jackson from suffering in he opinion of any one, as to my opinion of his oath or eracity, I do very chearfully declare, that I never had ny conception or idea of his having said or sworn hat was not true—nor do I recollect at this moment he tenor of his deposition, having only seen it once, nd that very slightly. Witness my hand, this 22d of October, 1774.

Witness present, STEPHEN WEST.
THO. HYDE.

THE jockey club of Annapolis being doubtful whether the running of the races advertised in the azette to commence on the 15th instant, might not e an infringement of the eighth resolution of the general congress, have directed public notice to be given, hat notwithstanding the said races would have concluded the jockey club subscription, neither that nor ny other will be run for.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ENTERED.

hip Elisabeth, Morto Downey, from Tortola.
loop Polly, John White, from Virginia.
loop Agatha, Thomas Edgar, from Virginia.

CLEARED.

hip Brothers, Matthew Craymer, for London.
rig Sally Van, Richard Jackson, for Jamaica.
loop Three Brothers, Bani Bradley, for New-York.
chooner Peggy and Betsey, Elijah Luce, for Madeira.
rig Two Betseys, Henry Botson, for North Carolina.

Now in the press, and speedily will be published,

EXTRACTS

FROM THE

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL

CONGRESS.

Baltimore, November 1, 1774.

TO be sold very low, for cash or short credit, about 400l. first cost, of dry goods. Enquire of Andrew Skinner Ennalls, at the county wharf, or William Smith, junior, at the rope-walk, near the point.

Annapolis, October 18, 1774.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly of this province, for an act of assembly to relieve him from the sheriff of Anne Arundel county, in whose custody he now is.

PATRICK TONRY.

Annapolis, November 1, 1774.

THOMAS PRYSE,

COACH-MAKER, from LONDON.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop from the town-gate, to the house opposite doctor Steuarts, near the stadt-house, where he carries on the said business in all its various branches, as he has supplied himself with exceeding good workmen from London: as also every article of the best sort to a very great amount, consisting of several sets of the best steel springs, spring curtains for coach and chariot, brass boxes, &c. &c. He has also a very good coach and herold painter, that undertakes painting of coaches, chariots, or chairs, either in cyphers, festoons of flowers, or coats of arms, with varnishing, gilding, or japanning, in the neatest and best manner; and at the most reasonable rates: those ladies and gentlemen that chuse to favour him with their custom in any of the above branches, may rest assured, that his constant endeavours shall be to give general satisfaction to those that please to employ him, and the favour greatfully acknowledged, by the public's most humble servant,

THOMAS PRYSE.

N. B. I still continue the saddling and harness making business as usual, and hope for encouragement from the public: to be sold as above, a quantity of saddlers orrace, and fringe girth webs, &c. &c. tf

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Piscataway, October 26, 1774.

I HAVE for sale, two likely country born negroes, a wench and a boy, for ready money, or good bills of exchange. They were lately the property of a certain William M'Pherson, senior, of Charles county, and taken by a fieri facias for a debt recovered from him by James Simson, surviving partner of Buchanan and Simson, merchants in Glasgow, before the honourable the justices of the provincial court last April term.—I will give a good right to the purchaser or purchasers, notwithstanding an advertisement of the 8th current in this gazette, asserting the property of the above slaves to be in something which calls itself Karenhappuck M'Pherson.

1 X ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

THE trustees for building a court-house and prison in Caroline county, do hereby give notice, that they will attend at Melvill's warehouse, on the 16th and 17th days of the present instant, November, in order to agree with workmen to execute the same, agreeable to plans and elevations that will be there produced, which plans &c. may be seen at any time between this and the 16th, by applying to William Buckland in Annapolis. 1 Wm Buckland

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October 25, 1774.

A PLAN and estimate for opening the navigation of Patowmack river above the Falls, being approved of by many persons interested therein, the following gentlemen are appointed trustees by the subscriber, to adjust and settle all matters relative thereto, viz. George Washington, George Mason, Thomson Mason, Bryan Fairfax, Daniel M'Carty, John Carlyle, John Dalton, William Ramsay, Robert Adam, William Ellzey, John Hough, Joseph Janney, Israel Thompson, Samuel Washington, Adam Stevens, Isaac Lane, Robert Rutherford, John Hite, Thomas Rutherford, Abram Hite, Joseph Nevill, of Virginia, gentlemen; and Thomas Johnson, junior, Lancelot Jacques, Daniel Carroll, David Ross, Robert Peter, John Murdock, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Johns, William Deakins, Adam Steuart, Richard Thompson, John Hanson, Charles Beatty, William Beatty, John Cary, Jacob Young, James Marshal, Daniel and Samuel Hughes, Thomas Crefap, Jonathan Hagar, and John Stull, of Maryland, gentlemen, who are requested to meet at George-town, on Saturday the 12th day of November next, in order to elect and choose a small and convenient number of the trustees, who shall be a committee to act for the whole.

This meeting is judged to be the more necessary, as the subscriber is now at work on the locks, at the lower falls, on the Maryland side of the river, with what hands he has. 1 Hawkins

JOHN BALLENDINE.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscribers, living at Annapolis, on the night of the 2nd instant, October, three servent men, viz. John Johnson, a Scotchman, by trade a baker, about 33 years of age, a seeming orderly fellow, speaks deliberately, but not much on the Scotch dialect, is 5 feet near 6 or 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, and strait black hair: had on and is supposed to have taken with him, an light coloured cloth coat with metal buttons, a fustian waistcoat, two dowlass and two linen shirts, a pair of leather breeches and osnabrig trousers; had a silver watch in his pocket with a silver dial plate to it. Matthew Driscol, an Irishman, about twenty years of age, by trade a baker, five feet near six inches high, of a pale yellow complexion, his face a little pimpled, short light brown hair much inclined to curl, and round shouldered: had on and took with him, a blue coat and jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a crimson flannel waistcoat, check shirt, leather breeches, and osnabrig trousers. Charles Blundell, an Englishman, about 19 years of age, by trade a rope-maker, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a very slender made fellow, much knock kneed, with light brown hair very short: had on and took with him, a dark brown jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers. The above servants are supposed to have gone in a small boat with a black bottom, and tarred on her gunwales, is no way painted, has rings in her to be occasionally hoisted on deck by, rows very light and goes well, has a step in her keelson for a mast. Whoever takes up and secures said servants so as their masters may get them again, shall be paid forty shillings for each if taken in the province, and if out of this province, £. 5 paid by

WHETCROFT and HIGGINSON.

N. B. Whoever brings back the boat and delivers her to the owners, shall be entitled to forty shillings reward. W. and H.

THERE is at the plantation of Richard Lansdale, in Prince George's county, a dark brown mare, five or six years old, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, an under bit in the right. The owner may have him again, on proving property, and paying charges.

October 3, 1774.

COMMITTED to Queen-Ann's county jail, a negro man, who says he belongs to Mr. William Kroke, on West river, the negro calls himself Ned, he is about five feet four or five inches high, has on an old osnabrig shirt and trousers. His master is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

1 3 f 61 JAMES BUTLER, jailor.

Charles county, Maryland Point, October 22, 1774.

TAKEN up by Mr. Edward Stone, and Mr. Francis Adams, some time in May last, a mosey built boat, about 15 feet long, is rather wide and deep for her length, is painted with two round red spots on her stern, and a little red on each quarter; she appears to be about four or five years old, and made in the New-England taste. The right owner may have her again, on proving property, and paying charges, to 1 X JO. H. HARRISON.

October 18, 1774.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Elk-Ridge landing, about the first of this instant October, a dark bay horse, with mealy flanks and nose, about thirteen years old, fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock R S, has one hind foot white, a small star in his forehead, and some sad le spots near his shoulders, paces, trots and canters, is a little dull when rode; whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have three dollars reward, if he is stolen and the thief apprehended and brought to justice, shall have four dollars for the horse, and five pounds for the thief, paid by

1 0 3 f X THOMAS RICKETTS.

October 22, 1774.

To be sold, on Wednesday the 10th of November next, at Broad-creek ferry, Kent-Island,

SEVERAL negroes, the time of several servant men and women, household furniture, several horses and some black cattle. They will be disposed of at public sale, for ready cash or tobacco.

2 X JAMES HUTCHINGS, jun.

October 20, 1774.

To be sold at public vendue, by the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, on the twenty-first day of December next, at the coffee-house in Annapolis,

FIVE tracts of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the south side of Magotty river, on Deep creek, within four miles of Annapolis; and on the twenty-ninth of December, will be exposed to public sale at Mr. Joseph Ellicott's mill, sundry tracts of land lying in the county aforesaid, on Patapsco Falls, near Messrs. Hood and Ellicott's mills: one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one other third in six months, the remaining part in twelve months, paying interest and giving security if required; the sale to begin at one o'clock, attendance each day will be given by the subscriber. Also sundry horses, mares and cattle to be sold at private sale, at my dwelling plantation, and at my plantation near Mr. Samuel Worthingtons. 2 5 w

THOMAS CONKEY.

TO be sold by the subscriber, part of a tract of land called Brooke's Chance, lying and being in Prince George's county, about six miles from Nottingham, seven from Upper Marlborough, and nine from Piscataway; containing two hundred acres, for current money, or good bills of exchange: there is upon the said land, a good dwelling-house 24 feet by 16, with a brick chimney, kitchen, meat-house, corn-house, and tobacco-house, all of them being almost new. Any person inclinable to purchase the said land, shall be made acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. ts

August 16, 1774. 2 X JOSEPH CLARKE.

At Mrs. Flynt's, Church-street, Annapolis.

ELIZABETH MOULDING, from LONDON,

HAS for sale, a genteel assortment of millinery goods, amongst which are ladies mantua silk, gentlemen's point ruffles, imbroidered and tambour muslins, white lute-strings, and a variety of genteel black silks, which will be sold on moderate terms, as she intends immediately for England. 1

October 10, 1774.

COMMITTED to the jail of Somerset county as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself by the name of Solomon, and says he belongs to Thomas Cockey of Baltimore county. The owner of said negro, is desired to take him away, and pay charges to

w 3 2 JOSIAH DASHIELL, sheriff.

October 5, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of John Hurdle, living near Bladensburgh, in Prince George's county, taken up as a stray, an iron-gray gelding, a natural pacer, about 14 hands high, has no perceivable brand, has two glass eyes, a white snip on his nose, his off hind foot white, shod all round, he appears to be 4 years old. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges. 2 w 3

October 18, 1774.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living about five miles below the cool springs in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of July last, a salt water negro fellow named Lambo, slender made, about 50 years old, and of a low stature. He had on when he went away, a cotton jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt, country made shoes, and an old hat; he used to have at the plantation where his wife lives, a white road coat and jacket, a pair of black velvet breeches, white linen shirt, and a very good hat; it is probable he may also have carried these with him. Notwithstanding he has been many years in America, he still speaks the English language very imperfectly, but is a very cunning artful fellow, being accustomed to run away from his former masters. Any person who will bring the said fellow to the subscriber, shall, if he is taken up in St. Mary's county, receive the reward of three dollars, if out of St. Mary's county, four dollars including what the law allows, from

w 3 2 JOHN STEPHEN.

WANTED,

A SOBER industrious single man, who is well acquainted with plantation work, and the proper management of negroes, such a one well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to the subscriber near Annapolis. DAVID KERR.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from hunting or shooting on any part of my plantation. 2 D. K.

A valuable ſale of LANDS.

TO be ſold, a tract of land in Berkely and Frederick counties, containing 12,076 acres; it lies ſeven miles on each ſide of Shenando river, the quantity on the eaſt ſide, being only a ſlip of low ground, is inconſiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful ſtreams of water running through marſhes three miles in length, ſome of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the reſt, at a very ſmall expence, might ſoon be reduced to the like ſtate. On each ſide of the ſtreams, mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording ſtone, lime, iron, and lead ore. On one of the ſtreams I have already erected a complete merchant mill, with a pair of the beſt French burrs for grinding of wheat, and at pair of common ſtones for grinding of Indian corn; beſides this, there is near the dwelling-houſe a tub-mill, and on the other ſtream there is a valuable ſaw mill. There are five ſettled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, with two rooms on a floor, a kitchen, dairy, and all other convenient out-houſes; on another plantation where Michael Pike lived, there is a good ſtone houſe; and at the other plantations there are overſeers houſes, negro quarters, barns, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. The above tract ſhall be either partitioned off in lots of 1000 or 500 acres, or ſold bodily to one purchaſer. Belonging to this eſtate there are 112 negroes to be diſpoſed of, together with all the ſtocks of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horſes, mares, colts, hogs, &c. Likewiſe all the neceſſary implements for the planter or farmer. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe are deſired to make their propoſals to me at Roſegill, on Rappahanock river, or to leave them with the overſeer, who lives at the houſe plantation, and will ſhow the land. In November I ſhall be on the premiſes, and may then be perſonally treated with. Part of this land, and ſome of the negroes, belong to my eldeſt ſon, who leaves to me the diſpoſition thereof and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part. 11 (1W) RALPH WORMELY.

September 20, 1774.

ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS REWARD.

WHEREAS an attempt has been made to ſet fire to Hockley forge near Elk-Ridge landing, belonging to the Baltimore company, they hereby offer the above reward to any perſon who will diſcover the offender or offenders, ſo as he, or they, be convicted thereof. tf

5 WILLIAM HAMMOND, Manager.

Annapolis, Auguſt 2, 1774.

JOHN KING, late coachman to his excellency Robert Eden, Eſq; takes this method of informing the public and his friends in particular, that he has taken the houſe and ſtables lately belonging to John Warren, where he has fitted up the ſame in a genteel manner for the accommodation of gentlemen and their horſes. Thoſe gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their kind cuſtom, may depend on the genteeleſt and kindeſt treatment, and the greateſt care taken of their horſes; he has alſo provided himſelf with able ſaddle horſes, for ladies and gentlemen, which he intends letting out at a reaſonable rate; it is needleſs to add further, as his friends are well conviced of his care and fidelity to ſtrangers and their horſes. 9 tf

Poſt Office, Annapolis, Sept 3d, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a rider will ſet off from this office every Monday morning at nine o'clock for Baltimore, where he meets the mails from the northward, and will return early on Tueſday. And on Friday the mails from the northward and ſouthward come in as uſual, and are diſpatched the ſame evening.

6 ANTHONY STEWART, D P. M.

STRAYED, or was ſtolen from the town of Portobacco in Charles county, on Wedneſday night of the 14th inſt. a very likely well made dark cheſnut coloured forrel horſe, about 14 hands and an inch high, with a narrow blaze down his face, and had a long tail and thick hanging mane, was ſhod before and behind, has thick legs, is pretty much wind galled, his brand, if any, not known; has on his rump, not far from the hip bone, on which ſide is not perfectly recollected, ſundry white hairs mixed with the others, forming a patch about the ſize of the palm of a man's hand; this is not very diſcoverable, being high on the rump, he paces a little, trots and gallops. Whoever will take up and deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. Joſeph Harriſon, living in the ſaid town, or to the ſubſcriber in the town of Alexandria, ſhall be paid four pounds Penſylvania, currency w 6

Sepmber 23, 1774. 4 ROBERT HARRISON.

THE commiſſioners for building a new church in Annapolis want about 500 ton of good Suſquehannah or Severn ſtone, to be delivered immediately. Any perſon or perſons who will engage to furniſh it at a reaſonable price, may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde in Annapolis. They likewiſe want a quantity of plank and ſcantling. 7

September 21, 1774.

THERE is at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near Hallen's Rever Chappel in Frederick county, taken up as a ſtray, a brown bay horſe, ten or eleven years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock thus T S. Has a ſtar in his forehead, and has three white feet. The owner may have him again, by proving his property, and paying charges. 3 X w 3

By order of the provincial court, Oct. 15, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſaid court will meet on Monday the 28th day of November next in order to ſettle the docket, when all ſheriffs and other officers are ordered to attend.

(Signed per order) R. GHISELIN.

2 X

FOR CHARTER,

THE brigantine Etty, Richard Robinſon, maſter, ſhe will carry about two hundred and thirty hogſheads of tobacco, or ſeven thouſand buſhels of wheat. For further particulars apply to

tf 3 X HENRY THOMPSON, at Baltimore.

Annapolis, October 7, 1774.

ROBERT BUCHANAN has juſt imported a general aſſortment of goods, which he will diſpoſe of upon the loweſt terms, at his ſtore near the coffee-houſe. 3 tf

September 26, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on Friday the 11th of November, on the premiſes, for ſterling caſh, or good bills of exchange,

A TRACT or parcel of land, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, containing 90 acres. Alſo ſome valuable negroes 5 w 6 THOMAS MEDCALF.

September 26, 1774.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, on Saturday the 12th of November, for ſterling caſh, or good London bills of Exchange,

A TRACT of land, containing 104 acres, being part of Anne-Arundel manor, and whereon I now live: for further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Tillard at Pigg Point. w 6

5 GERARD HOPKINS, ſon of Philip.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS ſtolen laſt night from the ſubſcriber, out of Mr. Edward Odelin's meadow, near Piſcataway town, a large dark colour'd bay horſe about fifteen hands high, is remarkable well gated, has a thin hanging main and ſwitch tail, which has been nick'd, and carries it rather on one ſide; he is ſhod before, and one of his fore-hoofs much ſplit; he has had two ſaddle biles which were wet when taken away, but not covered with hair, has a few white hairs in his forehead. I dont remember his brand, if any. Whoever delivers ſaid horſe to the ſubſcriber will receive forty ſhillings for their trouble, and three pounds for apprehending the thief if convicted. 6 w

Prince George's county, Piſcataway, Sept. 27th. 3 WIL. LYLES, jun.

Baltimore, October 11, 1774.

TO BE CHARTERED,

THE ſhip Union, Andrew Bryſon, maſter, burthen about 300 hhds. of tobacco, a very good ſhip not two years old, apply to

4 w 3 JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

To be ſold by public vendue, the 16th of November next, on the premiſes,

A WATER lot and wharf, (at the mouth of the dock in Annapolis) 134 feet front, with 12 feet water, the wharfage amounting to upwards of twenty pounds per year, with a brick dwelling-houſe that rents at forty pounds per year, and one ditto framed at twenty; the whole ſubject to an annual rent of ſix pounds currency, under a leaſe for ninety-nine years, ninety-three of which is unexpired. WILLIAM LOGAN.

N. B. Every veſſel that unloads at the ſaid wharf, to pay wharfage as follows, a veſſel 36 feet keel, to pay 3s. 9d. 28 ditto, 2s. 6d. and ſo in proportion; ferry-boats may land paſſengers. 3

THE ſubſcriber hereby forewarns all perſons from ſhooting within his incloſures.

6 w 3 BENJAMIN OGLE.

September 29, 1774.

BY virtue of a commiſſion to us directed by St. Mary's county court, to prove the bounds of a tract of land, called Baſſet Berry Glaning, lying in King and Queen pariſh in the county aforeſaid. Notice is hereby given, that we intend to meet at the houſe of Baptiſt Nevett on the ſaid land, on Monday the 14th day of November next, when all perſons concerned, are deſired to attend.

JAMES JORDAN,
JEREMIAH JORDAN,
GERARD BOND,
RICHARD BOND.

3

To be ſold, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of John Biſcoe, late of St. Mary's county, deceaſed, on Thurſday the firſt day of December next, on the premiſes, and entered on at Chriſtmas, for caſh, or good London bills of exchange,

A TRACT of land called Thompſon's Purchaſe, containing two hundred and eighty-three acres, which is divided into three plantations, and each rents for two thouſand pounds of crop tobacco per year; there is on one plantation, a large dwelling-houſe with a brick chimney at each end, and four rooms on a floor, and all other houſes ſuitable; a good garden, the land is very good for tobacco and any kind of grain, and is very convenient for fiſh and oyſters, and lies about two and a half miles below the old city of St. Mary's. ANN BISCOE, executrix.

N. B. If the abovementioned day is bad, the ſale to be the firſt fair day after. 3 ts

Frederick county, October 8, 1774.

TO be ſold and entered on immediately, a tract of land, containing 275 acres, whereon Richard Hartly lived, lying on the main road between Mr. Ninian Beall, and the mouth of Seneca, about 21 miles from George-town; whereon is two dwelling-houſes 20 by 16, and a new tobacco-houſe 40 by 24; there is about 40 acres cleared and under a good fence; it will ſuit either planter or farmer; any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, and view the land, by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives within three miles of ſaid land. w 3

2 ARCHIBALD ORME.

FOR LONDON,

THE ſhip Fortune, commanded by the ſubſcriber, and now lying at Oxford; will take in Tobacco on liberty, at ſeven pounds ſterling per ton, 3 w

3 X THOMAS MOORE.

To be ſold at public ſale, on the premiſes, by the ſubſcriber, living on Elk Ridge,

A TRACT of land called William and Elizabeth, containing upwards of five hundred acres, ſituate in Frederick county, on Bennetts creek, about nine miles from Mr. John Bel's tavern; the ſoil is good and well adapted either for planting or farming; there is on the land two ſmall dwelling houſes, a tobacco-houſe 54 feet long, and a corn houſe; the improvements are all new, the plantation in good repair, where is ſowed about 40 acres in grain, 30 of which is wheat: the ſale to be the 18th of November, when the terms will be made known, and a good title made to the purchaſer, by w 3 2 WILLIAM COALE.

Baltimore, Oct. 19, 1774.

WAS loſt ſome time in May laſt, a ſilver watch, maker's name, John Dyer, London, No. 5[illegible], capped and jewelled. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring her to Thomas Morgan, watchmaker in Baltimore town, ſhall receive £. 3 reward. 2

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Tull, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, or to James Hutchings, jun. on Kent-iſland, who is impowered to receive the ſame. w 3

THO. and JOHN JAMS, Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are deſired to make them known. 2 X

THE truſtees of Charles county for Charlotte Hall, will attend at the houſe of Mrs. Ann Hickerſton in Port-Tobacco, on the Tueſday of November court next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to ſell the free-ſchool and land, agreeable to the former advertiſement. 2

October 9, 1774.

Imported in the Joſeph and Mary, Captain Johns, in Auguſt laſt, and lodged with the ſubſcriber in George-town, Patowmack,

A CASK of earthen ware marked IRL, number 1. The owner may have it, on proving his property, and paying charges. w 3

2 ALEXANDER CONTEE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1774.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the Ship ISABELLA,
Capt. Benjamin Fleming, from DUBLIN.

A Number of healthy, four, five, ſix, and ſeven years indented ſervants, among whom are ſeveral tradeſmen, and men uſed to country work, whoſe indentures will be diſpoſed of for caſh, country produce, or ſhort credit, by

w 3 2 WOOLSEY and SALMON.

They have alſo for ſale,

Weſt-India rum, brandy, bar-iron, rice in tierces; Philadelphia and Virginia pork, tar, loaf-ſugar, cordials, and plain ſilver watches.

N. B. A freight is wanted for the above-mentioned ſhip for any port in Europe.

Juſt imported, in the Vigilant, captain Williamſon,

ABOUT ſeven hundred pounds coſt of goods, conſiſting of Iriſh linens and ſheeting, Kendal cottons, ſuits of ſuperfine cloth, ſhoes, nails, felt and caſtor hats, which I will ſell at a moderate advance for caſh, bills, or tobacco.

3 D. STEPHENSON.

Annapolis, September 13, 1774.

MR. ELIE VALLETTE, PAY ME FOR PAINTING YOUR FAMILY PICTURE.

6 X CHARLES PEALE.

Baltimore town, October 22, 1774.

Juſt imported in the lateſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore, oppoſite the market-houſe,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India goods, among which are ſuperfine and common broad cloths, German ſerges, bath-coating, flannels, kerſeys for ticks, rapt cottons, rugs and blankets, German oſnabrigs, dowlaſs ſheeting and Iriſh linens, ſtamped velvet veſt patterns, and ſtamped velvets by the yard; a large quantity of mens, womens and youths ſhoes and ſtockings, 8 by 10 window glaſs, ground white lead, Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe, writing paper and blank books for accounts, a variety of ironmongery and cutlery, &c. &c. as this ſtore is propoſed to be broke up in the ſpring, the goods will be ſold on reaſonable terms, for caſh only; and they earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to them for former dealings, to pay off their reſpective balances as ſpeedily as poſſible, to w 3

3 X CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON, and Co.

Saint Mary's county, September 23, 1774.

THE ſubſcribers hereby give notice, that they intend to meet at Mr. James Smith's in Leonard town, on the laſt Tueſday in October next, by eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to treat and agree with any perſon, or perſons, who will undertake to build, and in a workman-like manner, compleat and finiſh an alms and workhouſe for the uſe of the ſaid county; any one, or more, inclinable to undertake the ſame, are deſired to attend at the time and place appointed.

GEORGE PLATER,
ABRAHAM BARNES,
ZACHARIAH BOND,
JOHN REEDER, jun.
JAMES JORDAN.

3 X w

THERE is at the plantation of William Bute, living near the Cool Springs in Saint Mary's county, taken up as a ſtray, a bay horſe, about 13 hands high, appears to be about 10 years old, his two hind feet white, has no perceivable brand, a ſtar and a ſnip, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving property, and paying charges. 2 w 3

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